

Suffragists

THE suffrage games who play their games just like the whickered fellers, who bravely stand and make demands for votes, are city dwellers. The squawky ones behind the guns have homes that attract attention; they run outdoors, neglecting chores too numerous to mention. The city wife an idle life of ease and sloth is leading; no more she makes the ginger cakes, no more the dough she kneading; she pulls with vim her husband's limb for rhino for her spending, and spends her days in useless ways, in foolish schemes unending. The farmers frays have hems and caws to keep them sane and busy; they fix the crops nor give three whoops for movements vain and dizzy. They sell their ducks and earn some bucks to buy ten yards of gingham; they henfruit sell and husband well the money it will bring 'em. The farmers' wives lead useful lives, and not an hour is wasted; the city ways, the slothful days, they have not learned or tasted. They drive in town in modest gown behind old Prince and Polly, with cash to spare, and do not care for votes or other folly.

—WALT MASON.

Wanted: A Consul

THE HERALD is very often asked, "What sort of a man is the United States consul in Juarez, T. D. Edwards?" The Bible says, "As a man thinketh, so is he." The Los Angeles Times a day or two ago printed an interview with the consul, which throws some light on Mr. Edwards' mental processes. From the interview, perhaps readers may be able to make a mental picture of the man who is supposed to be representing the United States government at Juarez. If Mr. Edwards wishes to deny the authenticity of the Los Angeles Times interview, The Herald's columns are open to him. The Los Angeles Times article is in part as follows:

"That the United States government is secretly favoring the cause of Gen. Villa was made plain this afternoon, when Thomas D. Edwards, American consul at Juarez, announced that Villa's methods were in strict accord with the policy of the United States government. 'In answer to your question I will not say that I am a Villista,' said consul Edwards, 'but I do say that HE IS DOING THE ONLY THING POSSIBLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. IN MY DISPATCHES TO THE DEPARTMENT ALL THIS HAS BEEN EXPLAINED, AND I HAVE BEEN ASSURED THAT MY ACTIONS HAVE RECEIVED THE APPROBATION OF THE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS.'

"NO AMERICAN NEWSPAPER MAN WHOSE NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES VILLA CAN ENTER MEXICO WITHOUT DANGER OF EXECUTION, AND I CANNOT DO ANYTHING TO PREVENT IT. I CANNOT DEPART FROM MY FIXED POLICY," he added.

"Villa cannot be bothered with petty complaints, and it would be imprudent for anyone to pry into his affairs."

"HE IS DOING THE BEST HE CAN UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND ALL OF THESE THINGS HAVE BEEN REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, AND THUS FAR HAVE MET WITH FULL APPROVAL," was Edwards' statement.

"Much has been printed about a lack of cordiality between Villa and Carranza, but the fact of the matter is that Villa accomplishes results; that he does not deal with his enemies in a manner approved by Americans shows that he alone is master of the situation," said the consul. "Villa may have left to Carranza the minor details of perfecting the civil government, but the country is looking to Villa to produce the real results, and he is doing it."

True, a consul is not a diplomatic officer, but technically a commercial representative. In practice, however, a consul necessarily assumes to a degree the status of a diplomatic representative of the country by which he is accredited. And consuls are so regarded by the people of such a country as Mexico, in spite of the technical distinction in law.

Consequently, when consul Edwards speaks, in private or public, among Mexicans, he is regarded as voicing the will and opinions of his fellow citizens.

Such an interview as that accredited to him in the Los Angeles Times leads irresistibly to the belief in the minds of Americans, Britons, Germans, Spaniards, Mexicans, and all other peoples, that Mr. Edwards is biased in favor of Villa, that he is influenced by Villa's arguments, that he accepts Villa's statements at face value, and that he is indisposed to make thorough investigations or render impartial reports to his government.

Even if the consul's opinions be justified, his official position makes it unwise and improper for him to give public or private expression to them in a manner so well calculated to arouse misunderstandings; or for him to act upon bias in his official capacity.

Judging by the date of the interview (February 19) it was given after Benton's death, and after the consul knew the circumstances of Benton's death.

That consul Edwards' reports to the state department have received the "approbation," the "full approval," of the secretary of state need cause no surprise, for the president and secretary of state are known to be personally so strongly biased against the Huerta government that they have been willing and anxious to grasp at any alleged evidence in favor of Villa and Carranza, with a view to preparing the way for their full recognition.

Under all the circumstances, it appears that if the British government desires to have a full and impartial investigation of the Benton affair, it will be unwise for it to depend on consul Edwards' reports. An independent investigation may get at the facts. The public is not prepared to admit that it has had the facts up to this time, from any official source, American or Mexican.

Henry Lane Wilson made a fatal error when he actively took sides with Huerta. Is consul Edwards handling a critical situation with the necessary delicacy when he puts the seal of his personal and official approval on ALL OF VILLA'S ACTS up to last Thursday, and asserts that "all of these things have thus far met with full approval" at Washington?

If the United States had a consul at Juarez, the whole situation might be greatly clarified.

Bearing directly on the point in discussion, The Herald quotes the statement of a correspondent writing in the New York Sun. The writer is an American doing business in the Orient, a man of world experience. Says he:

"The American diplomatic service has lost its usefulness. It is in fact no longer a United States service. Although maintained to protect Americans and American interests abroad, it has in reality become a service inspired by the one great desire to keep out of trouble; that is, as it works out, promptly to desert Americans and American interests whenever and wherever there arises the faintest sign of trouble."

"This course of our diplomatic service from trouble or the appearance of trouble does not insure the preservation of peace. To cut and run is neither dignified nor wise. It is in fact an encouragement of international misunderstanding."

The Japanese are often as perfect at epigram as the French. Hamilton Mabie is quoting a Japanese proverb which perfectly expresses the Japanese ideal: "Duty has the weight of a mountain and death has the weight of a feather."

Some of the papers are mistakenly comparing Huerta to poor delightful Don Quixote, who, bruised and bloody and fallen on the field, lifts his head and shouts "Victory, victory." But it is true that Huerta does not seem to realize that he is beaten (in the estimation of the Washington government).

By declaring the fly or the mosquito a public nuisance, which would be no exaggeration, a city or state can compel householders and land owners to abolish ponds and pools of stagnant water, open outhouses, manure heaps, open garbage cans, and littered yards and doorways.

El Paso is a seething pot of human life just now, with all our own affairs plus a lot of foremost representatives of trouble in Mexico.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1900.

Judge A. B. Fall went up to Las Cruces last night.

Capt. J. P. Casey came down from Las Cruces this morning.

Gundulpe Acosta came down this morning from Las Cruces.

Sheriff J. H. Boone has gone to San Antonio on official business.

A. H. Hinton, a prominent New Mexico politician, is visiting in El Paso.

C. A. Richardson, chief clerk to the auditor of the E. P. & N. E., went up the road to Captain, N. M., this morning.

Judge J. M. Goggin this morning dropped a bombshell among the crowd of jurors and attorneys by requesting that there be no smoking in the court room.

Billy Smith, the popular officer, is tickled to death today. Young George Washington Smith weighs 15 pounds and will remain in El Paso for some time.

The version of "The Three Musketeers" which El Paso has seen twice before this season, was again presented to a good house at the Mayan opera house last night.

Weather observer Lane said this morning that the thermometer would drop 20 degrees before Saturday night. The storm flag is flying and a cold wave is anticipated.

President A. P. Cole, of the Tennessee society, is in receipt of a letter from

Gov. Bob Taylor's secretary, stating that the distinguished lecturer will be in El Paso on April 2.

Quite a number of golf players were on the ground yesterday afternoon and enjoyed some good playing.

A. E. Coles, of the club, broke the record for El Paso, making a total of 48.

The banks and postoffices were closed yesterday and observed Sunday hours in honor of the birthday of George Washington.

The public offices of the courthouse remained open, however.

E. W. Wales, the city street commissioner, is giving the plaza its annual cleaning up.

The grounds have been cleaned off and the trees trimmed and everything is in readiness for the warm sunshine to do its duty.

Superintendent W. R. Martin, of the G. N. R., left for Malone, Texas, last night in his private car, where he will meet the civil engineer of the company from Houston and report on the advisability of cutting out a number of curves in the track.

The most successful amateur performance given in El Paso this year was that presented by the boys and girls of the 10th and 11th grades of the high school at Chupin hall last night.

The whole thing was well conceived and effectively carried out. The entertainment was given under the direction of the following: Miss Florence Beall, Miss Edwards, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Miss Francis Trumbull and Miss Lyons.

The following participated in the exercises: Edith, Cathlin, Edgar, Kayser, Olive Lockhart, Selby Townsend, Louise Wilcox, Bruce Seaton, Anna Shelton, Frank Fisher, Hailor, Kruse, Chase, Lena Falvey, Willie Marr, Alice Maple and John Barlow.

Will History Repeat Itself?

Once We Crossed the Rio Grande and Came Away With Much Territory and Coastline—A Study of the Causes of the Mexican War.

By JONATHAN WINFIELD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Is history about to repeat itself, are we quietly preparing to cross the Rio Grande?

These questions are disturbing the slumbers just now of more than one serious minded legislator. Feeling that it is their duty to be ready for all conceivable contingencies that the future may bring, these men are making a study of the leading events of the Mexican war of 1846.

In the meantime let us carry on a little investigation of our own. The most important fact of course, is that the war in Mexico in 1846 added to United States territory 851,590 square miles, an area more than 11 times as large as that of New York. It also added more than 1000 miles to our seacoast.

While Texas was still Mexican territory, previous to 1835, Jackson tried to buy it. Failing in that, he engaged in a plot, according to Rhodes, the historian, to bring about a revolt.

The Texas revolutionists defeated the Mexicans at San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, but the revolt was not without its great tragedy. The leaders were mostly southerners. Sam Houston had been a rover of Tennessee, but gave up politics for a roving life. Davy Crockett was the pioneer whose sure aim is responsible for the story of the coon that "came down" rather than have Crockett shot. Jim Bowie made a name for himself by inventing the deadly bowie knife. There were also several others of less prominence, though just as fierce and fearless fighters.

Texas won her freedom and applied for admission into the union. Clay opposed the application and so did Webster and Benton. Tyler was president and he wanted annexation, and Calhoun, his secretary of state, pushed it through.

Polk, who was a candidate for president, favored it "immediately." Texas was admitted into the union in 1845, although Mexico had given official notice that annexation would be treated as a cause for war.

Having acquired Texas so easily, the southern element concluded that the United States might as well have New Mexico and California.

It is always easy to find a provocation for war. The cause of the Mexican war was the boundary line. A dispute arose as to whether the southwestern boundary of Texas was the River Nueces or the Rio Grande. President Polk arrogated the right of deciding that question and Mexico was goaded into fighting.

The principle of "manifest destiny," we are told, was invoked. "Manifest destiny," if it may be recalled, was a familiar term in the newspapers away from Spain in 1823.

Zachary Taylor was ordered by Polk to march westward of the Nueces. This was before annexation was accomplished. Texas had claimed the Rio Grande as the boundary, but never had been in possession of the land between the Rio Grande and Nueces.

According to orders Taylor marched to what is now known as Brownsville, where he planted a battery which commanded the public square in Matamoros, Mexico, across the Rio Grande. He also blockaded the mouth of the stream.

The Mexican commander at Matamoros naturally held that this was beginning hostilities. He crossed the river, and in a skirmish 16 United States dragoons were killed.

The president then notified congress that "American blood has been spilled on American soil" and the war was begun in earnest.

Daniel Boone

BY GEORGE FITCH.

Author of "At Good Old Swash."

DANIEL BOONE was born in Pennsylvania, February 11, 1733. If he had stayed in the States, he would never have become famous.

Some men succeed by keeping everlastingly at it, but Boone was not that kind. He made himself familiar to posterity by moving everlastingly away. Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in which he grew up, was densely populated, having a house every few miles, and this crowded Boone's ground. Free spots he picked up and moved out to Kentucky.

At that time, Kentucky consisted of wilderness thickly infested with Indians. He made it a policy to locate the white settler into as many sections as possible whenever they found him. Boone had a long, well groomed rifle, and as he

refreshing drinks out of the Missouri river. He died in bed at the age of 65 and if he crossed the River Styx it is a safe bet that he went down a few hundred miles below the ferry and swam it by himself. Copyrighted by George Matthew Adams.

(Articles by this noted writer are regular features of The El Paso Herald.)

THINGS ABOUT TOMSTONE. From Tombstone Prospector.

A friend from "Pick 'em up" had this to say about Tombstone yesterday: Tombstone has more fine weather to the square foot than any other town in Arizona, more cool nights, more good ball players and fellows who think they can play, than any town in the southwest; more bowlegged men, more pretty girls, cleaner streets and smoother sidewalks, thinner water and better whiskey, longer straws and smaller lemons, better bed dogs and many currier, healthier people and finer drug stores, better goods and lower prices, more trees and less shade than any place in the territory except Pick 'em up."

That story of Baugh's about the alleged execution of Baugh does not hold water, in my opinion," said Juan Burns. "He said that he couldn't remember the name of the man who was supposedly killed with Baugh, although the three had been in the same cell all day. He didn't remember where this third man lived. His memory must be poor, because a man's name would be stamped in the mind of anybody who participated in the ordeal through which Baugh claims to have gone."

"It is a coincidence that on the same

roomed through Kentucky, ever and anon, clearing out a patch of woods and raising a crop, he practiced with this rifle until he could knock off the eyeballs of a fly at 500 yards.

Hunting, Daniel Boone became a very common cause of demise among the Kentucky Indians. Boone surveyed and explored almost all of Kentucky and used his rifle instead of running up a bill at the nearest grocery store, 300 miles away.

After the revolution, Kentucky became so thickly settled that every month or two, Boone would discover boot tracks.

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ABE MARTIN



No matter how hard times get th' wages o' sin are allus liberal an' on th' dot.

Politics makes strange postmasters.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

"THIS is wonderful weather you are having out here," said George Rice, of the Chicago Journal, who accompanied the White Sox special when it went through here Saturday.

"We have been having an open one like this. We are anxious to get back to El Paso. The Sox always enjoy visiting here and they are anxious to see this Mexican stuff, the prison camp and the other things of interest. Our date is April Fool's day and we intend to fool the people who were fooled right on the Sox-Giants game by playing some real baseball."

"The press dispatches from Washington did not print all of my message to United States senator Fall," R. M. Dudley said Saturday night. "I told him what we thought of the waiting and watching policy down here and I did not cut down telegraph tolls to doing it, either. I am as sure that Benton was killed without trial as I am that I am living and I would not be at all surprised if Villa killed him with his own pistol. We cannot make it any too strong right now. This thing of waiting and watching our friends get killed has gone far enough."

"That story of Baugh's about the alleged execution of Baugh does not hold water, in my opinion," said Juan Burns. "He said that he couldn't remember the name of the man who was supposedly killed with Baugh, although the three had been in the same cell all day. He didn't remember where this third man lived. His memory must be poor, because a man's name would be stamped in the mind of anybody who participated in the ordeal through which Baugh claims to have gone."

"It is a coincidence that on the same

"This Is My Birthday Anniversary"

THE flag of our country is floating on the breezes today because Sunday was the birthday anniversary of the first president of the United States. From the kindergarten to the high school grades George Washington's praises were sung in last Friday's school programs, and it is to be taken for granted that much emphasis was placed on one of the foundation stones of his character—truthfulness. Would that we might all get a grip on the thought that the psalmist had in mind when in his prayer he said, "Thou desirest truth in the inward parts."

Among the boys and girls in El Paso who were born on February 23 are: Carrilbell Tribe, 12. Fisher Roberts, 13. Jack Rutherford, 14. Adeline Ayer, 16. Thet Harley, 16. Alex. Levinson, 8. Menlie Pangburn, 12.

Those having the honor of having been born on the anniversary of the "father of our country" are: Phoebe Laughlin, 13. Marguerite C. Moltane, 9. Consuela Seggerman, 12. Ralph Boyer, 10. Walter Graham, 15. Margaret Russell, 17. Bob Williams, 16. William Flato, 15. Reginald Singleton, 12. Dorothy Ackerman, 9. Florence Clayton, 10. Victoria Escott, 9. George Blanton, 17.

George Delaine Norton was 7 years old Saturday and Ada Zlabovsky was 7 on Thursday of last week.

There is a ticket of admission to the Bijou waiting at The Herald office for each one named in the above lists.

day Americans celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birth, Mexicans, at least the "Constitutionalists," mourned the anniversary of Madero's death, said Lie. A. idealist like Madero, but he was fortunate enough to live to see most of his dreams come true. Madero was taken from his work before it had begun to take effect. But the task which he began will be completed by the men now under arms against Huerta."

"I observed that on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, the American flag was not raised on the flag staff in San Jacinto plaza," said Rev. Edward Cooley, "and on Washington's birthday, Sunday, I noted the same omission. What kind of a place is it in which no patriotism is observed? I am an American citizen, and I want to see my flag on our national holidays. If the negligence is due to the man whose job it is to raise the flag on the flag pole, he ought to be discharged by the city authorities."

"A quietus has been put upon cattle shipments from Mexico for the present," said Dr. F. A. Bray, of the United States bureau of animal industry. "By this export tax the Mexicans are leveling against all cattle exports. Cattle were being moved in big bunches and El Paso was a busy cattle center until that tax went into effect. Whether it will cause a continued depression of the cattle market would be hard to say."

"I remember the Benton ranch well," said "Dad" Warnock. "It is just 20 miles from Chihuahua, and one of the best ranching properties in the state. About 15 years ago it was owned by a federal general. I cannot recall his name. At that time I went to the ranch to purchase some cattle. The old general sent me out in an ambulance from Chihuahua to the ranch headquarters. There were 10 miles attached to the ambulance. We made several changes before reaching our destination. After I had looked at the cattle and agreed to buy them, something came up and

the general sent a courier from Chihuahua to the ranch to notify me that the trade was off."

"I can readily understand," said Fletcher Seamon, "why the business men of El Paso do not care about expressing their views on the Mexican situation. It might not be just a political thing to do inasmuch as they have dealings in Mexico and an expression of opinion might tend to terminate these dealings. The same I should think applies to foreign citizens who have to live in Mexico. They keep clipping bureaus over there and whenever a derogatory statement is made against them they keep it on file and endeavor to locate the person who made the statement. For that reason it might not be just the wise thing for a foreign resident of Mexico to express his opinion."

100 Years Ago Today

ONE hundred years ago today the negroes led by Henri Christophe took by assault Fort Sabourin, in the island of St. Domingo. Christophe, who was a negro, had been a leader in the insurrection which had freed the island from the French. In 1806 he became ruler of the northern half of the island and in 1811 he was crowned king of Haiti as Henri I. In mimicry of European courts he created a nobility, with such titles as county of Lemonade and duke of Marmalade. Throughout his reign the little country was in a continuous state of civil war. The same condition of affairs has continued to the present day, and both Haiti and St. Domingo, under which names the two halves of the island are known, have been the theaters of perpetual revolt against the government heads. By continued aggression Christophe reigned for eight years, when he was overthrown by rebel forces and committed suicide.

LEST WE FORGET



GOOPS

By GELETT BURGESS



Ezra Pond

Perhaps you think it wouldn't hurt You if you ate some more dessert; But when your mother says you mayn't, Don't make a fuss or loud complaint, Like Ezra Pond, the Goop who'll scream If he can't have some more ice-cream!

Don't Be A Goop!

(Cartoons of this noted cartoonist are regular features of The El Paso Herald.)